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U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION
JOHN W. STUDEBAKER, Commissioner

BULLETIN 1940. No. 2

BIENNIAL
SURVEY OF EDUCATION
IN THE UNITED STATES
1936-1938



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BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION
IN THE UNITED STATES

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
OF EDUCATION, 1937-38

BULLETIN 1940, NO. 2 • CHAPTER I

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FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
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CHAPTER I

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATION, 1937-38¹

IN THIS chapter of the Biennial Survey of Education, 1936-38, national statistics are summarized from the various other chapters of the Survey, supplemented by latest figures or estimates available.

The U. S. Office of Education is required by law to collect statistics to show the condition and progress of education. Statistics can be made available, on a national scale, to the extent that school administrators, principals, and college officials cooperate on a voluntary basis with the Office of Education in making the facts available.

To reduce the number of requests made for statistical reports, data are collected from State departments of education or offices of superintendents of schools wherever available. When the amount of detailed data desired is not available from a central office, or when the work of supplying such detail for each school or system is more than the central office could handle, a report is requested from each school.

In order to give a reasonably complete picture of education in the United States under its decentralized system of administration, statistics are collected periodically by the U. S. Office of Education on a 2-, 4-, or 6-year cycle covering 266,117 school units (table 2) through reports made by individual institutions or school systems. Even this does not cover all forms of organized education in the United States and samplings of cities and colleges are also necessary through annual requests for certain cost and trend studies.

The number of units to which report forms were sent during the biennium 1936-38 are as follows:

TABLE 1.—*Education units requested to report, 1937-38 (continental United States)*

Type	Number of schools
States and the District of Columbia.....	49
City school systems.....	2, 900
County school systems administering schools in cities.....	181
Public high schools.....	25, 467
Institutions of higher education.....	1, 773
Total.....	30, 370

¹ Statistical work done by Rose Marie Smith.

TABLE 2.—Number of schools covered by reports requested (continental United States)

A.—IN 1937-38		Number of schools
Type		
Public elementary		221, 660
Public secondary		25, 467
Public institutions of higher education		608
Private institutions of higher education		1, 165
Total		248, 900

B.—IN PREVIOUS YEARS

(Data included in 1937-38 estimates)

Private elementary ¹	9, 992
Private secondary ¹	3, 327
Public residential schools for exceptional children ²	295
Private residential schools for exceptional children ²	123
Private commercial schools ¹	2, 099
Public and private schools of nursing ²	1, 381
Total	17, 217
Grand total	266, 117

¹ Estimated; latest study made in 1933.² 1936 data.

Types of schools from which no data are collected and which are not included in the national figures are:

Private vocational and trade schools.

Private schools of art, music, dancing, and dramatics (non-degree-granting), including individual instruction.

Private Bible schools not granting theological degrees.

Private correspondence schools.

TABLE 3.—Total number of schools of specified types, 1937-38

State, District of Columbia or outlying part	Elementary schools		High schools		Universities, colleges, and professional schools		Other types for which numbers are available			
	Public	Private ¹	Public	Private ¹	Public	Private	Residential schools for the blind, deaf, feeble-minded, and delinquent ²		Private com- mer- cial schools ¹	Schools of nurs- ing ²
							Public	Private		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Alabama.....	4, 438	123	511	63	10	16	8	-----	32	26
Arizona.....	672	15	65	15	5	-----	3	-----	10	4
Arkansas.....	4, 812	62	603	30	12	14	4	1	25	8
California.....	8, 297	306	663	175	47	57	7	5	131	26
Colorado.....	2, 644	79	321	28	10	9	6	1	18	15
Connecticut.....	996	184	134	66	6	21	4	3	36	21
Delaware.....	206	24	41	10	2	1	3	1	5	7
Florida.....	2, 451	65	396	47	4	10	6	1	45	14
Georgia.....	6, 048	56	717	48	18	31	7	-----	63	15
Idaho.....	1, 224	36	192	14	5	5	4	-----	12	8

TABLE 3.—Total number of schools of specified types, 1937-38—Continued

State, District of Columbia or outlying part	Elementary schools		High schools		Universities, colleges, and professional schools		Other types for which numbers are available				
							Residential schools for the blind, deaf, feeble-minded, and delinquent		Private commercial schools ¹	Schools of nursing ²	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Illinois	12,912	887	1,050	158	16	86	6	7	114	108	
Indiana	3,189	325	864	53	6	38	6	1	64	28	
Iowa	11,642	325	1,002	143	30	36	6	3	31	31	
Kansas	9,044	229	733	51	20	23	6	1	39	42	
Kentucky	7,476	188	716	90	9	28	4	1	33	18	
Louisiana	3,426	179	464	77	8	13	6	2	28	14	
Maine	2,209	68	227	60	7	8	4		20	24	
Maryland	1,291	161	205	65	8	21	5	11	26	26	
Massachusetts	2,207	421	424	157	15	54	11	40	81	79	
Michigan	7,810	416	853	149	44	26	6	4	62	31	
Minnesota	8,336	350	557	82	14	23	9	1	33	29	
Mississippi	4,850	40	708	52	17	17	4		27	30	
Missouri	10,080	439	981	90	17	39	9	3	65	30	
Montana	2,893	38	203	16	6	5	5		10	12	
Nebraska	7,154	266	754	51	8	16	6	1	20	14	
Nevada	262	1	43		1		1		2		
New Hampshire	750	73	107	34	3	5	2		6	19	
New Jersey	2,075	338	253	113	11	23	7	9	75	48	
New Mexico	1,229	44	154	19	7		5		7	2	
New York	10,289	1,085	1,059	321	18	87	12	26	242	115	
North Carolina	4,058	53	933	57	13	39	11		52	37	
North Dakota	4,576	53	520	23	9	2	4		15	16	
Ohio	4,599	583	1,268	155	8	57	9	1	97	71	
Oklahoma	5,704	67	852	50	28	10	9	1	39	14	
Oregon	2,031	68	301	28	5	15	5	1	22	9	
Pennsylvania	10,623	871	1,291	236	17	80	11	17	125	131	
Rhode Island	378	95	47	24	2	4	4	1	13	7	
South Carolina	3,262	31	409	30	7	28	6		24	20	
South Dakota	4,620	59	373	23	7	9	4		8	16	
Tennessee	5,797	65	566	58	7	40	6	1	46	21	
Texas	11,887	331	1,724	93	38	53	12		119	50	
Utah	431	11	145	8	6	4	4		8	6	
Vermont	1,289	25	95	21	4	6	2	1	5	12	
Virginia	4,596	72	613	75	10	33	9	3	36	24	
Washington	1,957	119	351	44	7	15	5		48	24	
West Virginia	5,335	47	361	18	11	11	8		21	31	
Wisconsin	8,053	556	509	69	39	23	6	3	33	29	
Wyoming	1,405	7	112	3	1		3		3	1	
District of Columbia	147	56	27	35	2	24	5	2	23	8	
U.S. Service Schools					3						
Total United States	721,660	9,992	25,467	3,327	608	1,165	295	123	2,099	1,381	
<i>Outlying parts of the United States</i>											
Alaska	160		21		1						
Canal Zone	14		4		1						
Guam	26		1								
Hawaii	150		28	9	1		2		7		
Philippine Islands	10,711		115	51	3	5	2		2		
Puerto Rico	1,790		23	20	1	1	2	1	24		
Samoa	26										
Virgin Islands	56		3								

¹ Estimated.² 1936 data.³ Includes 28 county normal schools not included in 1936.

TABLE 4.—Number of degree-granting professional schools¹ in higher education and degrees granted, 1937-38 (independent schools and parts of universities)

Schools (continental United States)	Number of schools	Degrees		
		Bachelor's	Master's	Doctor's
1	2	3	4	5
Agriculture	60	3,844	468	117
Architecture	38	497	50	
Commerce and business	134	10,240	484	34
Dentistry	39	1,799	35	
Education	297	31,965	7,225	271
Engineering (all branches)	146	10,577	1,117	144
Fine arts	38	376	29	
Forestry	18	716	52	2
Home economics	62	2,511	90	2
Journalism	21	634	16	
Law	141	7,969	415	51
Library science	19	746	45	
Medicine	78	5,444	219	54
Music	104	1,293	250	
Nursing	52	405	75	
Osteopathy	6	435		
Pharmacy	65	1,489	30	10
Theology	147	1,349	351	67
Veterinary medicine	10	324	5	
Other	138	3,724	415	123
Total	1,611	98,437	11,371	585

¹ Professional school work is work in a professional field, presumably leading to a specialized diploma or degree; it may be on either the graduate or the undergraduate level, depending not upon whether the student has a baccalaureate degree before entering upon the professional courses but upon whether the baccalaureate degree involved study in the professional field.

² In 585 different institutions in continental United States.

The 98,661 degrees granted in 1938 by 1,611 professional schools and departments of universities in continental United States (table 4) were conferred by 585 different institutions, many of which have more than one professional school. In the outlying parts of the United States 39 professional schools granted 1,236 first degrees, 20 master's degrees, and 1 doctor's degree.

Changes in Number of Schools

The 1936-38 biennium period was marked by the beginning of a decrease in the number of public high schools (table 5). For many years the discontinuance of 1-room and other small elementary schools and their replacement by larger consolidated schools has caused a continuing decrease in the number of public elementary schools. The increasing enrollment in high schools, however, has caused the number of high schools to increase steadily. Evidently the time has now been reached when the discontinuance of small high schools is greater than the opening of new high schools. The decrease of 9,923 in the number of 1-room schools accounts for the most part for the decrease of 10,514 in the number of elementary schools from 1936 to 1938.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATION

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TABLE 5.—Number of public high schools

Year	Number of public high schools
1918	16,300
1926	21,700
1928 ¹	22,815
1930	23,930
1932 ¹	24,322
1934	24,714
1936 ¹	25,652
1938	25,467

Estimated.

TABLE 6.—Number and percent of 1-teacher schools, 1930-38

Year	Estimated number of public elementary schools	1-teacher schools	
		Number	Percent of total
1	2	3	4
1930	238,306	149,282	62.6
1932	232,750	143,390	61.6
1934	236,236	139,166	58.9
1936	232,174	131,101	56.5
1938	221,600	121,178	54.7

United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education. Are the 1-teacher schools passing? By W. H. Gaumnitz. (Pamphlet No. 92, p. 12.)

Enrollment, 1937-38

Of the estimated total population of 130,215,000 in the United States in 1938, there were 30,378,278 (or about 1 in 4 of the population) enrolled in full-time day schools. The distribution of these students by type of school under public or private control is given in table 7. Approximately 73 percent of the total were in elementary schools, 22 percent in secondary schools, and 5 percent in institutions of higher education. About 86 percent were in institutions under public control.

TABLE 7.—School and college enrollments, according to public and private control, 1937-38, day schools (summer sessions excluded)

Schools	Public			Private			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	3	3	6	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kindergartens in residential schools for exceptional children ¹	1,306,552	1,300,482	607,034	1,18,635	1,19,171	1,37,806	325,187	310,653	641,840
Kindergartens in residential schools for exceptional children ¹	1,2,979	1,3,279	6,258	1,849	1,564	1,413	1,3,828	1,3,843	7,671
Elementary schools (including elementary grades in junior high schools)	9,846,455	9,294,085	19,141,140	41,101,261	41,101,583	12,292,844	10,947,716	10,396,208	21,343,924
Elementary grades in colleges ¹	1,19,225	1,23,027	42,252	1,4,700	1,7,036	11,826	1,24,015	1,30,083	54,078
Elementary in residential schools for exceptional children ¹	1,26,235	1,17,825	40,060	1,6,144	1,3,070	9,814	1,34,379	1,21,495	55,874
Total, elementary and kindergarten	10,203,446	9,639,294	19,842,744	1,131,679	1,132,674	2,263,793	11,335,123	10,771,372	22,106,495
Secondary (high schools and academies)	3,032,963	2,193,071	6,226,934	199,636	1,247,197	1,446,833	3,232,599	3,441,108	6,673,707
Preparatory departments of colleges	1,4,751	1,2,061	7,712	1,13,210	1,11,952	25,162	1,17,961	1,14,913	32,874
Secondary "training schools" in colleges	1,11,779	1,13,825	25,607	1,2,120	1,2,571	4,691	1,13,890	1,16,399	30,208
Secondary in residential schools for exceptional children ¹	1,6,800	1,3,580	9,470	1,850	1,415	1,265	1,6,740	1,3,915	10,735
Total, secondary	3,053,993	2,214,340	6,269,723	215,416	262,335	477,951	3,271,199	3,476,475	6,747,674
Teachers colleges and normal schools (excluding secondary students)	49,750	87,918	137,668	2,016	5,169	7,681	51,766	93,883	145,649
Universities, colleges, and professional schools (excluding preparatory students)	343,152	198,643	551,815	398,975	254,400	653,411	752,127	453,129	4,205,250
Total, higher education	492,902	286,561	889,463	400,991	260,431	661,422	803,893	547,012	1,350,905
Federal schools for Indians ¹			94,261						24,261
Private commercial and business schools (1933)				27,038	48,002	70,240	27,038	48,002	75,040
Schools of nursing (not part of universities), 1936 ¹									72,751
Grand total (of distributed items)	13,661,731	13,140,219	26,801,950	1,776,124	1,703,192	3,479,316	15,437,835	14,843,411	30,281,246
Grand total, continental United States (including undistributed items)			26,826,211			3,479,316			30,378,278
Included in above figures:									
City school systems			12,849,817						12,849,817
Residential schools for exceptional children ¹			4,713						5,851
Blind			11,300						15,360
Deaf			26,941						31,174
Delinquent									21,989
Feeble-minded			18,834						

¹ Distribution by sex estimated. ² 1933 data. ³ Partially estimated. ⁴ Includes "training schools" and elementary departments of colleges.

⁵ 43,608 additional Indians (34 or more Indian blood) enrolled in public school systems, and 3,110 in private schools at Federal expense.

⁶ Cannot be distributed into public and private classification.

Significant Trends in Enrollment

The 22,042,902 enrollments in public and private elementary schools in 1937-38 are 663,904 fewer than the number enrolled in 1935-36. In the previous biennium the decrease was approximately 494,000. There was a decrease of approximately 1,546,000 pupils in elementary grades from 1929-30 to 1937-38 (table 8).

The peak of public-school kindergarten enrollments was reached in 1930, when a most three-quarters of a million pupils were enrolled. From that year the number declined until in 1934 there were but few more than 600,000 enrolled, or 8,000 less than 10 years before. Between 1934 and 1938 the number increased to 607,034. However, in 1930, there were about 289 children in kindergarten for each 1,000 children 5 years of age in the population. In 1938, there were 293 enrolled for each 1,000 children 5 years of age. The loss in number is therefore due to fewer children of kindergarten age and not to a smaller proportion attending kindergarten.

The effect of the decreasing birth rate on the number of children available for education is indicated by the estimates that there were approximately 235,000 fewer children aged 3 in 1938 than in 1930, about 182,000 fewer aged 4, about 434,000 fewer aged 5, and about 330,000 fewer aged 6 (table 10). While the decrease from 1930 to 1938 in the number of 5-year-old children was 434,000, or 17.3 percent, the decrease in kindergarten enrollment was but 116,000, or 16.1 percent.

From 1930 to 1934 there were decreases in the first four grades (table 9) and from 1934 to 1938, in the first seven grades.

In 1937-38 the enrollment in high schools (last 4 years of the school system) was 6,747,674, an increase of 311,971 over 1935-36. The increase during the preceding biennium was 339,000 and during the 8 years from 1929-30 to 1937-38 it was 1,948,000.

There were 1,350,905 enrolled in higher education in 1937-38, an increase of 142,678 over 1935-36. For the previous biennium the increase was approximately 153,000. The increase from 1929-30 to 1937-38 was only 250,000 and is less than the increase from 1933-34 to 1937-38 due to the fact that there was a decrease in enrollments from 1930 to 1934.

TABLE 8.—*Kindergarten, elementary, commercial, secondary, normal school, and college enrollments, 1890-1938*

Schools	1890	1900	1910	1920
1	2	3	4	5
Kindergartens (public and private).....	1 31,227	225,294	346,189	510,946
Public elementary schools and kindergartens.....	12,519,519	14,983,859	16,698,791	19,378,927
Private elementary schools and kindergartens (largely estimated).....	1,661,897	1,240,925	1,558,437	1,485,561
Total elementary and kindergarten.....	14,181,413	16,224,784	18,457,228	20,864,488
Public high schools.....	202,963	519,251	915,061	2 2,199,380
Private high schools.....	94,931	110,797	117,400	2 213,929
Preparatory schools (in colleges and universities).....	51,749	56,285	66,042	50,309
Secondary students in teacher-training institutions.....	8,170	9,570	12,580	22,088
Total secondary.....	357,813	695,903	1,111,083	2,494,698
Normal schools and teachers colleges (excluding secondary students).....	34,814	69,193	88,561	135,412
Colleges, universities, and professional schools (excluding preparatory students).....	121,942	167,999	266,654	462,445
Total higher education.....	156,756	237,192	355,215	597,857
Private commercial and business schools.....	78,920	91,549	155,244	335,161
	1930	1934	1936	1938
	6	7	8	9
Kindergartens (public and private).....	777,899	639,281	644,559	644,540
Public elementary schools and kindergartens.....	21,278,593	20,829,789	20,443,449	19,790,428
Private elementary schools and kindergartens (largely estimated).....	2,309,886	2,370,697	2,263,357	2,252,476
Total elementary and kindergarten.....	23,588,479	23,700,486	22,706,806	22,042,902
Public high schools.....	4,399,422	5,669,156	5,974,537	6,226,934
Private high schools.....	341,158	360,092	387,309	446,833
Preparatory schools (in colleges and universities).....	47,309	24,703	29,051	32,874
Secondary students in teacher-training institutions.....	11,978	36,798	34,071	30,298
Total secondary.....	4,799,867	6,090,749	6,424,968	6,736,939
Normal schools and teachers colleges (excluding secondary students).....	176,462	136,184	145,467	145,649
Colleges, universities, and professional schools (excluding preparatory students).....	924,275	919,176	1,062,760	1,205,254
Total higher education.....	1,100,737	1,055,360	1,208,227	1,350,903
Private commercial and business schools.....	179,756	102,286	102,286	102,286

1 1888.

2 1912.

3 From State reports since 1920.

4 Does not include 61,885 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children.

5 Does not include 63,545 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children.

6 1928.

7 Does not include 5,739 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children.

8 Does not include 10,735 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children.

9 1929.

10 1933.

Table 9. Distribution of pupils by grades, in public schools only, partly estimated 1927-30

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Total enrollment	34,940,892	35,179,006	35,429,455	35,676,015	35,976,794	36,273,441	36,554,817	36,834,193	36,400,646	36,387,006	36,171,163	35,975,108
In elementary schools	21,120,210	21,208,417	21,273,505	21,278,593	21,297,007	21,135,420	20,950,229	20,765,037	20,578,709	20,302,501	20,070,308	19,748,174
In high schools	3,834,372	3,911,279	3,955,351	4,309,422	4,769,721	5,140,021	5,404,588	5,699,156	5,821,847	5,974,537	6,100,745	6,226,934
Number in each grade:												
Kindergarten	694,390	695,490	700,407	723,443	712,423	701,403	649,001	601,775	604,204	609,733	609,803	607,034
First	4,073,801	4,171,037	4,180,978	4,190,919	4,040,558	3,930,196	3,826,112	3,716,852	3,623,369	3,530,325	3,423,735	3,317,144
Second	2,818,214	2,816,540	2,904,727	2,802,914	2,789,040	2,776,378	2,704,053	2,631,728	2,504,059	2,557,589	2,622,070	2,486,580
Third	2,695,615	2,690,977	2,697,108	2,732,230	2,697,881	2,663,524	2,637,885	2,612,240	2,508,491	2,524,736	2,494,558	2,444,381
Fourth	2,647,379	2,632,474	2,615,351	2,599,229	2,594,104	2,589,098	2,561,054	2,573,010	2,535,475	2,498,741	2,450,879	2,402,617
Fifth	2,454,297	2,435,493	2,408,779	2,382,491	2,422,527	2,402,643	2,448,002	2,433,441	2,433,216	2,432,901	2,387,710	2,342,426
Sixth	2,238,874	2,243,443	2,219,746	2,256,240	2,267,081	2,277,913	2,282,002	2,298,051	2,303,760	2,319,470	2,290,096	2,252,722
Seventh	1,974,451	2,021,636	2,029,046	2,026,736	2,041,280	2,052,825	2,119,972	2,187,119	2,184,553	2,181,087	2,177,940	2,173,173
Eighth	1,539,229	1,560,354	1,565,374	1,601,373	1,641,447	1,681,520	1,701,108	1,720,415	1,730,392	1,739,909	1,731,047	1,722,125
First year high school	1,450,544	1,475,924	1,551,871	1,626,823	1,702,216	1,777,098	1,816,317	1,855,028	1,912,549	1,970,072	1,974,726	1,979,379
Second year high school	1,025,030	1,045,554	1,118,871	1,192,185	1,280,758	1,367,331	1,463,793	1,540,254	1,640,068	1,610,862	1,644,671	1,669,281
Third year high school	751,980	767,706	823,816	879,525	973,140	1,044,755	1,137,947	1,200,180	1,249,409	1,249,409	1,314,404	1,379,398
Fourth year high school	606,798	622,091	661,490	700,999	786,337	871,780	938,540	1,005,375	1,034,922	1,064,469	1,107,487	1,150,508
Postgraduate					18,270	36,541	47,931	59,321	65,023	70,725	59,547	49,370
Percent in each grade:												
Kindergarten	2.74	2.76	2.79	2.82	2.74	2.67	2.46	2.28	2.29	2.30	2.32	2.34
First	16.32	16.57	16.36	16.16	15.56	14.96	14.52	14.01	13.73	13.39	13.08	12.77
Second	11.20	11.19	11.05	10.92	10.74	10.57	10.26	9.96	9.83	9.70	9.64	9.67
Third	10.80	10.57	10.40	10.64	10.38	10.14	10.01	9.88	9.73	9.57	9.50	9.41
Fourth	10.61	10.45	10.20	10.18	9.99	9.85	9.79	9.73	9.60	9.48	9.36	9.25
Fifth	9.83	9.67	9.47	9.26	9.73	9.37	9.29	9.21	9.22	9.23	9.13	9.02
Sixth	8.97	8.91	8.85	8.79	8.73	8.67	8.60	8.66	8.73	8.80	8.74	8.67
Seventh	7.91	8.03	7.97	7.90	7.80	7.81	8.01	8.27	8.27	8.40	8.32	8.37
Eighth	6.17	6.32	6.28	6.24	6.32	6.40	6.46	6.51	6.55	6.60	6.62	6.63
First year high school	5.81	5.86	6.10	6.33	6.32	6.55	6.89	7.02	7.24	7.47	7.55	7.62
Second year high school	4.11	4.15	4.40	4.94	4.96	5.28	5.50	5.83	6.14	6.14	6.28	6.43
Third year high school	3.01	3.05	3.24	3.42	3.76	4.06	4.32	4.57	4.61	4.74	5.02	5.31
Fourth year high school	2.43	2.47	2.60	2.73	3.03	3.32	3.56	3.80	3.92	4.04	4.23	4.43
Postgraduate					.07	.14	.18	.22	.25	.27	.23	.18

Estimated from other years.

TABLE 10.—Population 3 to 6 years of age ¹

Year	Age			
	3 years	4 years	5 years	6 years
1	2	3	4	5
1930	2,239,000	2,181,000	2,505,000	2,515,000
1934	2,062,000	2,107,000	2,250,000	2,401,000
1938	2,004,000	1,999,000	2,071,000	2,185,000

¹ Ages 3 and 4 derived from number born and death rates as published by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. Ages 5 and 6 taken from figures prepared by Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems. Report of Educational Policies Commission, "The Effect of Population Changes on American Education," p. 52; also published by the National Education Association in Research Bulletin, vol. XVI, No. 1, January 1938.

TABLE 11.—Percentage distribution of total enrollment in kindergarten and first three grades

Grade	1929-30	1933-34	1937-38
1	2	3	4
Kindergarten.....	6.95	6.29	6.96
First.....	39.88	38.87	37.46
Second.....	26.92	27.52	28.06
Third.....	26.25	27.32	27.60
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00

Changes in Enrollment and Population

Changes in elementary school enrollments since 1890 are given in table 12. These cannot be compared directly with the population data for ages 5-13, inclusive, because many children over 13 years of age are enrolled due to retardation in the early elementary grades. This number accounts for the fact that there are more children in elementary school grades than there are children 5-13 years of age.

TABLE 12.—Changes in elementary enrollment and population, 5 to 13 years, inclusive, 1890-1938

Year	Enrollment		Population, 5-13 years, inclusive	
	Number	Percent of increase over 1890	Number	Percent of increase over 1890
1	2	3	4	5
1890	14,181,415	13,188,548
1900	16,224,784	14.41	15,385,793	16.66
1910	18,457,228	30.15	17,019,650	29.05
1920	20,864,488	47.13	19,992,947	51.59
1930	23,588,479	66.33	22,230,101	68.56
1936	¹ 22,706,806	60.12	¹ 21,711,000	64.62
1938	¹ 22,042,902	55.44	¹ 21,049,000	59.60

¹ Does not include 63,545 pupils in residential schools for exceptional children not included in previous years.

² Estimated.

TABLE 13.—*Increase in secondary enrollment and population, 14 to 17 years, inclusive, 1890-1938*

Year	Enrollment		Population 14-17 years, inclusive		Number enrolled per 100 population, 14-17 years, inclusive
	Number	Percent of increase over 1890	Number	Percent of increase over 1890	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1890	357,813		5,354,653		7 ¹
1900	695,903	94.49	6,152,231		11
1910	1,111,393	210.61	7,220,298	14.90	15
1920	2,494,676	597.20	7,735,841	34.84	32
1930	4,799,867	1,241.45	9,341,221	44.47	51
1936	10,424,968	1,895.62	19,565,000	74.45	67
1938	16,736,439	1,782.81	19,740,000	78.63	69

¹ Does not include 10,735 children in residential schools for exceptional children not included in previous years.

² Estimated.

TABLE 14.—*Increase in college enrollment and population 18 to 21 years, inclusive, 1890-1938*

Year	Enrollment		Population 18-21 years, inclusive		Number enrolled per 100 population 18-21 years, inclusive
	Number	Percent of increase over 1890	Number	Percent of increase over 1890	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1890	156,756		5,151,067		3
1900	237,592	51.57	5,930,765		4
1910	355,215	126.60	7,335,453	15.14	5
1920	597,857	281.39	7,343,794	42.41	8
1930	1,100,737	602.20	9,026,741	42.57	12
1936	1,208,227	670.77	19,665,000	75.24	13
1938	1,350,905	761.68	19,679,000	87.63	14

¹ Estimated.

Number of Graduates

No data are collected by the U. S. Office of Education on the number of pupils graduated from elementary schools. However, estimates indicate that 1,845,000 pupils, or 81 percent of those enrolled in the eighth grade (seventh in schools operating on the 11-grade plan), were graduated in 1938 from public and private elementary schools.

There was an increase of 10.3 percent in the number of high-school pupils who were graduated in 1938 over the number graduated in 1936. The previous biennium had shown an increase of 11 percent. Almost 1½ million pupils were graduated from high school in 1938.

The number of graduates receiving the baccalaureate or first professional degree in 1938 was 14.6 percent greater than in 1936, an increase of almost 21,000 graduates. This was more than 3 times as great as the 6,000 or 4.4 percent increase from 1934 to 1936. Figure 1

shows the comparison of the number graduated from high schools and colleges with the number of persons aged 17 and 21, these being considered as the "graduating ages."

TABLE 15.—*High-school and college graduates, public and private, 1870-1938*

Year	High school			College		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1870.....	7,084	8,936	16,000	7,591	1,780	9,371
1871.....	7,398	9,343	16,741	9,709	2,352	12,061
1872.....	7,733	9,750	17,483	5,987	1,497	7,484
1873.....	8,083	10,142	18,225	8,002	2,063	10,065
1874.....	8,434	10,532	18,966	8,267	2,198	10,465
1875.....	8,784	10,923	19,707	8,342	2,285	10,627
1876.....	9,135	11,313	20,448	8,161	2,302	10,463
1877.....	9,254	11,439	20,693	6,703	1,954	8,657
1878.....	9,821	12,118	21,939	7,422	2,217	9,639
1879.....	10,366	12,762	23,128	7,569	2,325	9,894
1880.....	10,605	13,029	23,634	7,868	2,485	10,353
1881.....	11,175	13,779	24,954	9,130	2,963	12,093
1882.....	12,134	15,017	27,151	9,268	3,089	12,357
1883.....	12,654	15,694	28,348	9,402	3,218	12,620
1884.....	13,802	17,160	30,962	7,993	2,808	10,801
1885.....	14,371	18,097	32,468	9,288	3,349	12,637
1886.....	14,502	18,495	32,997	8,314	3,075	11,389
1887.....	13,971	18,175	32,146	8,568	3,250	11,818
1888.....	14,311	18,990	33,301	9,824	3,821	13,645
1889.....	16,445	22,071	38,516	9,744	3,884	13,628
1890.....	18,549	25,182	43,731	10,157	4,149	14,306
1891.....	20,051	28,329	48,380	10,934	4,575	15,509
1892.....	21,467	31,572	53,039	10,836	4,644	15,480
1893.....	24,106	35,072	59,178	11,957	5,247	17,204
1894.....	26,777	38,543	65,320	13,900	6,245	20,145
1895.....	29,390	42,629	72,019	15,674	6,558	22,232
1896.....	30,799	45,014	75,813	16,336	6,353	22,689
1897.....	32,363	47,395	79,758	16,463	6,823	23,286
1898.....	34,113	50,060	84,173	16,075	7,054	23,129
1899.....	36,105	53,423	89,528	16,571	7,423	23,994
1900.....	38,075	56,808	94,883	17,220	8,104	25,324
1901.....	37,446	59,775	97,221	17,744	8,740	26,484
1902.....	38,622	60,655	99,277	17,777	8,955	26,732
1903.....	41,261	63,970	105,231	18,206	9,379	27,585
1904.....	44,154	67,582	111,736	18,276	9,841	28,117
1905.....	47,185	72,144	119,329	19,166	9,874	29,040
1906.....	49,690	76,060	125,860	19,607	9,877	29,484
1907.....	50,928	76,266	127,194	19,579	10,086	29,665
1908.....	52,120	76,534	128,654	20,363	10,726	31,089
1909.....	57,492	84,082	141,574	22,989	11,845	34,834
1910.....	63,676	92,753	156,429	22,557	11,621	34,178
1911.....	68,779	99,139	167,918	22,220	12,499	34,719
1912.....	74,422	106,152	180,574	22,819	13,986	36,805
1913.....	82,289	117,494	199,783	24,934	14,972	39,926
1914.....	90,057	128,727	218,784	26,274	15,765	42,039
1915.....	99,309	140,419	239,728	26,704	15,349	42,053
1916.....	108,137	151,259	259,396	28,190	15,515	43,705
1917.....	110,114	162,108	272,222	23,874	16,936	40,810
1918.....	111,772	173,275	285,047	19,716	18,199	37,915
1919.....	117,694	180,462	298,156	25,218	17,403	42,621
1920.....	123,684	187,582	311,266	31,980	16,642	48,622
1921.....	136,523	197,610	334,133	36,350	18,408	54,758
1922.....	149,876	207,124	357,000	41,306	20,362	61,668
1923.....	181,239	244,264	425,503	47,626	23,824	71,450
1924.....	213,442	280,564	494,006	54,908	27,875	82,783

TABLE 15.—*High-school and college graduates, public and private, 1870-1938—Con.*

Year	High school			College		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1925	229,656	298,082	527,738	58,346	31,244	89,590
1926	246,080	315,389	561,469	61,936	35,020	96,956
1927	256,131	322,931	579,062	64,785	39,031	103,816
1928	266,315	330,340	596,655	67,659	43,502	111,161
1929	283,277	348,501	631,778	70,568	46,117	116,685
1930	300,376	366,528	666,904	73,595	48,889	122,484
1931	317,489	409,459	746,948	78,284	51,756	130,040
1932	374,729	452,262	826,991	83,271	54,792	138,063
1933	402,871	468,051	870,922	83,313	54,641	137,954
1934	431,860	482,993	914,853	83,354	54,491	137,845
1935	458,738	506,361	965,099	84,992	55,911	140,903
1936	485,616	529,729	1,015,345	86,629	57,332	143,961
1937	504,873	562,839	1,067,712	92,154	62,298	154,452
1938	524,129	595,950	1,120,079	97,678	67,265	164,943

Number of college graduates revised since original publication of these data in *Statistics of Higher Education*.

In 1870 graduation from high school was rare (see figure 1). The number graduated from high school (assumed to be aged 17) was only 2 out of each 100 of the total population aged 17. By 1910 this ratio had increased to 9 out of 100. By 1938 it had increased to 46 out of 100. At this rate, the average amount of education being given at present by the public-school system is approximately graduation from high school. In 10 years the average amount of education has increased by about 3 years per student.

For graduation from college, figure 1 shows that in 1870 1 out of each 100 of college-graduating age (assumed to be 21 years) was graduated from college that year. Not until 1910 were 2 persons of this age being graduated. In 1938 this had increased to 7 of each 100 of age 21.

In 1870 if a pupil were graduated from high school there were 2 chances in 3 that he would continue and be graduated from college, for that was the primary purpose for which he went to college. In 1938 the chances were only about 1 in 7 that a high-school graduate would continue his education through college for, among other things, the high-school course had ceased to be chiefly preparation for college.

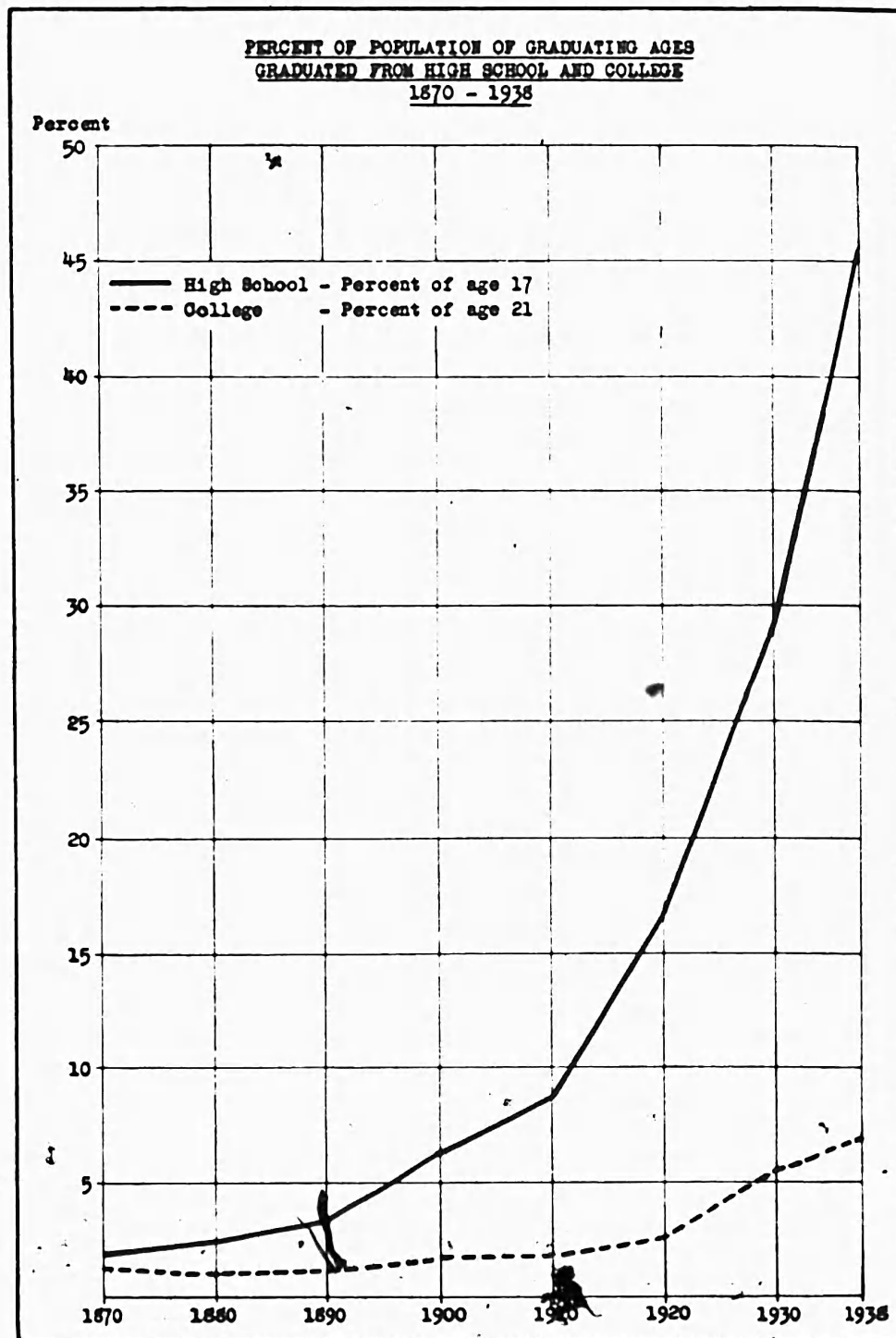


FIGURE 1.

TABLE 16.—Number of persons graduated from high school, per 100 persons, 17 years of age, 1870 to 1938

Year	Number graduated from high school	Number of persons 17 years of age (U. S. Census)	Number graduated, per 100 population, 17 years of age
1	2	3	4
1870	16,000	815,000	1.96
1880	23,634	949,026	2.49
1890	43,731	1,259,177	3.47
1900	94,883	1,489,146	6.37
1910	156,429	1,786,240	8.76
1920	311,266	1,855,173	16.78
1930	666,904	2,295,822	29.05
1938	1,120,079	2,458,000	45.57

Estimated.

TABLE 17.—Number of persons graduated from college, per 100 persons, 21 years of age, 1870 to 1938

Year	Number graduated from college	Number of persons 21 years of age (U. S. Census)	Number graduated, per 100 population, 21 years of age
1	2	3	4
1870	9,371	725,000	1.29
1880	10,353	998,964	1.04
1890	14,306	1,246,876	1.15
1900	25,324	1,426,849	1.77
1910	34,178	1,789,404	1.91
1920	48,622	1,821,712	2.67
1930	122,484	2,211,631	5.54
1938	164,943	2,405,000	6.86

Baccalaureate and first professional degrees only.
Estimated.

Teachers

There were but 22,147 more teachers in 1937-38 than in 1935-36 (table 18), compared with an increase of 54,504 from 1933-34 to 1935-36 which was mainly due to not hiring new teachers when they were needed. Decreases in elementary school enrollments are reflected in the decrease of 7,701 elementary teachers in the last biennium. This followed a decrease of only 1,235 in the previous biennium and of 35,856 during the depression years. The increase of 18,608 in high-school teachers (including junior high) in the 1936-38 biennium followed an increase of 44,868 in the previous biennium, and a decrease of 8,468 during the depression period. This shows the slowing up of the rate of increase in number of teachers in the high-school field as we approach the point where more than two-thirds of the population of high-school age are enrolled in school. The increase in public high-school students (including junior high schools)

1 Includes teachers in junior high schools.
 2 Figures for 1928.
 3 Estimated.
 4 Professional departments.
 5 Includes duplicates between noncollegiate and collegiate departments, and college teachers in institutions of higher education.
 6 Figures for 1929.
 7 Figures for 1933.

from 1933-34 to 1937-38 was 13.2 percent and the increase in public high-school teachers in this same 4-year period was 19.8 percent. However, in the previous 4 years there had been a 25.8 percent increase in students and only a 6.8 percent in teachers. In higher education the number of teachers increased 11,350, or 11.6 percent, and the number of students, 142,678, or 11.8 percent, during the 1936-38 biennium.

One-fourth of all teachers are men. The percentage of male teachers continues to increase as the proportion of teachers in high schools and colleges increases. In 1937-38, 25.77 percent of all teachers were men; in 1935-36, 24.84 percent; and in 1929-30, only 20.93 percent.

Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems, Historical Summary

From the reports to this Office by State departments of education and the District of Columbia, data are presented by decades since 1870 and for 1934, 1936, and 1938 (table 19). The high-school data are for the last 4 years of the school system only, in order to be on a comparable basis for the entire period. This table gives a bird's-eye view of the growth of public elementary and secondary schools.

TABLE 19.—Statistical summary of the public elementary and secondary school system, 1870-1938

Item	1870	1900	1910	1920	1930	1934	1936	1938
I.—General statistics								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total population ¹	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,022,250	75,602,515	91,972,396	108,710,620	122,775,016	136,425,000
Children 5-17 years of age (inclusive)	12,065,443	18,065,767	18,543,201	21,404,322	24,239,918	27,728,788	31,571,322	34,618,000
Pupils enrolled (excluding duplicates)	6,871,522	9,807,395	12,722,631	15,503,110	17,813,852	21,578,316	25,678,015	29,431,193
Pupils enrolled in public high schools	3,980,277	5,110,227	5,292,983	5,519,251	5,915,081	6,200,380	6,499,122	6,974,537
Average daily attendance	4,077,347	6,144,143	8,133,635	10,632,772	12,827,307	16,150,035	21,261,886	22,208,767
Total number of days attended by all pupils	839,053,423	800,719,970	1,098,232,725	1,534,822,633	2,011,477,065	2,615,161,151	3,672,765,065	3,853,033,301
Men teachers	77,529	122,705	125,525	126,598	110,481	95,654	141,771	179,073
Women teachers	122,996	163,798	238,397	295,474	412,729	583,618	712,492	891,890
Total teachers	200,515	286,503	363,922	422,072	523,210	679,272	854,263	1,070,963
Number of schoolhouses	110,312	178,122	224,526	248,270	245,474	271,319	297,280	298,807
Value of all school property	\$130,383,008	\$209,571,718	\$342,631,791	\$550,099,217	\$1,001,007,512	\$2,009,719,120	\$3,327,010,800	\$5,710,521,741
II.—Financial statistics								
Revenue receipts from—								
Income of permanent funds and lands								
County and local taxes and appropriations								
State taxes and appropriations								
All other sources								
Total								
Expenditures for—								
Sites, buildings, furniture, libraries, and apparatus								
Salaries of superintendents, supervisors, principals, and teachers								
All other purposes								
Total								

III. Derivative Statistics

Percent school population is of total population
Percent of total population enrolled
Percent of children 5-17 years of age (inclusive) enrolled
Percent of pupils in high school
Percent of children enrolled attending each day
Average number of days the schools were in session
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled
Average number of days attended by each child 5-17 years of age (inclusive)
Percent of men teachers
Average annual salaries of all teachers
Percent of revenue derived from—
Permanent funds and lands
State taxes
County and local taxes
All other sources
Percent of expenditures devoted to—
Sites, buildings, etc
Salaries
All other purposes
Total expenditure per capita of population
Total expenditure per pupil in average attendance
Average total expenditure per day for each pupil attending (cents)

11.3	30.1	20.6	28.3	26.4	20.2	25.7	25.0	23.0	23.0
17.82	10.07	20.32	20.51	19.37	20.4	20.9	20.9	20.5	19.9
57	65.50	68.61	72.43	73.49	77.8	81.3	81.0	83.4	84.4
1.2	1.1	1.0	3.3	5.1	10.2	17.1	21.4	22.7	24.0
50.3	62.3	64.1	68.6	72.1	74.8	82.8	85.0	84.6	85.8
132.2	130.3	131.7	144.3	157.5	161.9	172.7	171.0	173.0	173.9
78.4	81.1	80.3	80	113	121.2	143.0	145.8	146.3	140.3
41.7	53.1	50.2	71.8	83	94.3	116.3	119.0	122.0	125.9
38.7	42.8	34.5	20.9	21.1	14.1	10.6	19.1	20.6	21.1
\$180	\$195	\$252	\$325	\$485	\$871	\$1,120	\$1,227	\$1,283	\$1,374
		5.4	4.2	3.2	2.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
		18.4	17.2	14.9	13.8	15.8	22.2	28.2	28.5
		67.9	68	72.1	78.2	78.8	72.8	67.5	67.1
		8.3	40.6	9.8	5.3	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.3
		18.6	16.5	16.4	14.8	16.0	3.4	8.7	10.7
50.7	71.0	65.4	61	50.6	50.2	55.9	64.2	60.0	58.6
		16	19.5	21	26	28.1	32.4	31.3	30.7
\$1.61	\$1.50	\$2.21	\$2.81	\$1.64	\$0.80	\$18.87	\$13.54	\$15.33	\$17.15
\$25.5	\$12.71	\$17.21	\$20.21	\$33.23	\$61.16	\$108.19	\$76.22	\$87.95	\$60.70
11.8	9.7	12.8	14	21.1	39.6	62.8	41.4	50.8	57.3

U. S. Census reports or estimates thereon.

For 1871.

From reports of public high schools.

Includes 231 part-time teachers in Massachusetts.

Several States not included in this average.

Previous to 1920, computed from number of teaching positions, since then includes also principals and supervisors.

Not including evening, summer, and part-time and continuation schools when separately reported.

The trend of decreasing enrollments affected grades 1 to 3 first in 1926, grades 4 to 6 in 1928, but it took 10 years more to affect grades 7 and 8, which in 1938 show the first decrease (table 20).

TABLE 20.—*Changes in elementary school enrollment by grade groups, 1920-38*

	Enrollment by grade groups				
	Kinder- garten	Grades 1, 2, 3	Grades 4, 5, 6	Grades 7-8	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1920	481,266	9,456,260	6,599,978	2,840,423	19,377,927
1922	529,235	9,741,809	9,207,267	3,187,907	20,366,218
1924	609,659	9,793,306	7,269,866	3,226,099	20,898,930
1926	673,231	9,525,898	7,369,504	3,415,369	20,984,002
1928	695,490	9,649,554	7,311,383	3,611,990	21,268,417
1930	723,443	9,686,072	7,237,969	3,631,109	21,278,593
1932	701,403	9,370,098	7,329,574	3,734,345	21,135,420
1934	601,775	8,960,826	7,294,502	3,907,934	20,765,037
1936	606,753	8,612,650	7,251,202	3,921,956	20,392,561
1938	607,034	8,248,075	6,997,767	3,895,298	19,748,174

Private Elementary Schools

From data reported by State departments and city school systems, and by the National Catholic Welfare Conference, it is estimated that in 1937-38, 2,240,650 pupils were enrolled in 9,992 private and parochial elementary schools employing 67,139 teachers.

The latest data on the number of schools, teachers, and pupils by religious affiliation or control of the school are for 1933 (Office of Education Bulletin, 1935, No. 2, ch. VI).

TABLE 21.—*Number of private elementary schools reporting, number of instructors, and enrollment, classified according to religious affiliation or control of schools, 1932-33*

Religious denomination	Number of schools reporting	Instructors		Enrollment	
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baptist.....	29	12	64	1,014	910
Brethren.....	2	2	7	106	81
Christian.....	1		1		14
Christian Science.....	5	2	19	64	96
Church of New Jerusalem.....	1		1		21
Congregational.....	16	7	46	737	680
Disciples of Christ.....	2		6	59	47
Episcopal.....	85	115	218	2,593	2,137
Friends.....	27	32	256	1,841	1,724
Hebrew.....	2	11	7	471	9
Lutheran.....	1,062	1,547	449	34,596	32,528
Mennonite.....	1	1	1	16	12
Methodist Episcopal.....	24	11	52	364	616
Methodist Episcopal, South.....	10	2	30	392	376
Moravian.....	1		2		9
Pillar of Fire.....	1	1	2	8	13
Presbyterian.....	43	33	123	1,416	1,421
Reformed Church.....	4	4	13	207	51
Roman Catholic.....	5,759	1,418	40,927	813,737	810,383
Seventh-day Adventist.....	72	18	119	1,650	1,516
Unitarian.....	1	1	1	11	2
Universalist.....	1		1		2
Other denominations.....	11	8	60	840	825
Nonsectarian.....	585	857	2,945	21,675	21,149
Total (continental United States and outlying parts)	7,745	4,082	45,350	881,797	880,631

Public Secondary Schools

General statistics for public high schools were collected for 1937-38 replacing those for 1934. Tabulations were made so as to make available the number of schools, number of instructional staff members, including supervisors, principals, teachers, and other instructional staff, and enrollment in each type of school separately (table 27). In 1938 there were 50 public high schools with 5,000 or more pupils (table 23).

In 1937-38 the junior high schools enrolled 19.0 percent of all high-school pupils. Junior-senior and undivided 5- and 6-year high schools enrolled 24.4 percent of the pupils. Senior high schools enrolled 13.1 percent of the high-school pupils. Therefore the reorganized high schools account for 56.6 percent of the total and the regular high schools of 4 years or less enrolled 43.5 percent of all high-school pupils. These data include the pupils in the seventh and eighth grades in junior high schools and should not be compared with high-school data based on the last 4 years of the school system regardless of its organization.

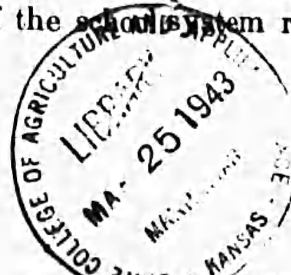


TABLE 22.—Number of schools, instructional staff, and enrollment in public high schools, by type, 1937-38

Type	Number of schools reporting	Number instructional staff	Number of pupils
1	2	3	4
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS			
2-year, white, 11 grades (2-3 plan) ¹	38	906	26,034
2-year, Negro, 11 grades (2-3 plan)	3	32	946
2-year, white, 11 grades (2-4 plan)	27	701	20,083
2-year, white, 12 grades (2-3 plan)	214	2,071	56,233
2-year, Negro, 12 grades (2-4 plan)	7	72	17,887
3-year, white, 11 grades (3-2 plan)	166	1,773	49,891
3-year, white, 11 grades (3-3 plan)	3	289	7,138
3-year, Negro, 11 grades (3-3 plan)	11	112	2,759
3-year, white, 12 grades (3-2 plan)	7	112	2,759
3-year, white, 12 grades (3-4 plan)	1,647	43,486	1,100,804
3-year, Negro, 12 grades (3-3 plan)	60	34	918
4-year, white, 11 grades (4-2 plan)	225	2,724	67,487
4-year, white, 12 grades (4-2 plan)	29		
Total junior high schools	2,372	52,770	1,408,554
JUNIOR-SENIOR AND UNDIVIDED HIGH SCHOOLS			
Junior-Senior:			
White, 12 grades (2-4 plan)	1,389	13,977	34,487
Negro, 12 grades (2-4 plan)	2		
White, 12 grades (3-2 plan)	1,694	28,177	708,079
Negro, 12 grades (3-3 plan)	123		
White, 12 grades (3-4 plan)	37	467	11,139
Negro, 12 grades (3-4 plan)	1		
White, 11 grades (2-4, 3-3 plan)	29	871	27,700
Negro, 11 grades (2-4, 3-3 plan)	14		
Undivided:			
5-year, white, 11 grades (2-3, 3-2 plan)	179	1,826	44,279
5-year, Negro, 11 grades (2-3, 3-2 plan)	34		
5-year, white, 12 grades (2-3, 3-2 plan)	183	3,712	86,785
5-year, Negro, 12 grades (2-3, 3-2 plan)	5		
6-year, white, 11 grades	17	179	4,722
6-year, Negro, 11 grades	12		
6-year, white, 12 grades	2,454	25,200	747,779
6-year, Negro, 12 grades	36		
Total (junior-senior and undivided high schools)	6,208	74,187	1,812,063
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS			
2-year, white, 12 grades	9	394	9,139
3-year, white, 11 grades	17	3,324	88,349
3-year, Negro, 11 grades	3		
3-year, white, 12 grades	649	28,087	731,287
3-year, Negro, 12 grades	8		
4-year, white, 11 grades	3	60	1,599
4-year, white, 12 grades	207	5,511	141,797
4-year, Negro, 12 grades	5		
Total (senior high schools)	959	37,376	972,218
Total (reorganized high schools)	9,534	164,783	4,192,565
REGULAR HIGH SCHOOLS			
4-year, white, 12 grades	9,415	108,153	2,531,984
4-year, Negro, 12 grades	258		
4-year, white, 11 grades	3,176	26,787	650,697
4-year, Negro, 11 grades	591		
4-year, white, 13 grades	4	11	17
3-years or less, white, 12 grades	992	1,823	59,12
3-years or less, Negro, 12 grades	76		
3-years or less, white, 11 grades	336	878	11,79
3-years or less, Negro, 11 grades	218		
Total (regular high schools)	15,036	137,634	3,217,43
Grand total	24,590	301,937	7,420,707
High schools with fewer than 10 enrolled:			
White	373	467	2,87
Negro	94		
Ungraded vocational day high schools	34	1,076	34,47
Estimated number not reporting	217	10,810	24,87
Grand total	25,306	314,350	7,719,400

¹ (2-3 plan) is 2 grades in junior high and 3 in senior.

TABLE 23.—Public high schools enrolling more than 5,000 pupils in 1938

Rank in size	Enroll- ment	Name of school	City and State
1	2	3	4
1	10,476	James Monroe High School.....	New York, N. Y.
2	9,965	New Utrecht High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
3	9,621	Evander Childs High School.....	New York, N. Y.
4	9,569	Newtown High School.....	Flushing (N. Y. City), N. Y.
5	9,490	De Witt Clinton High School.....	New York, N. Y.
6	8,115	Lane Technical High School.....	Chicago, Ill.
7	7,941	Metropolitan Evening High School.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
8	7,872	Julia Richman High School.....	New York, N. Y.
9	7,694	John H. Francis Polytechnic Evening High School.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
10	7,623	Walton High School.....	New York, N. Y.
11	7,581	Straubenmueller Textile High School.....	Do.
12	7,464	James Madison High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
13	7,444	Abraham Lincoln High School.....	Do.
14	7,378	Thomas Jefferson High School.....	Do.
15	7,277	Washington Irving Evening High School.....	New York, N. Y.
16	7,244	Samuel J. Tilden High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
17	7,234	Arsenal Technical High School.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
18	7,065	Theodore Roosevelt Evening High School.....	New York, N. Y.
19	7,029	Evening High School of Commerce.....	San Francisco, Calif.
20	6,874	Hollywood Evening High School.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
21	6,787	Erasmus Hall High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
22	6,744	Frank Higgins Trade Evening High School.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
23	6,730	Theodore Roosevelt High School.....	New York, N. Y.
24	6,678	John Adams High School.....	Jamaica (Ozone Park), N. Y.
25	6,663	Girls Commercial High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
26	6,507	Brooklyn Technical High School.....	Do.
27	6,313	Lindblom Technical High School.....	Chicago, Ill.
28	6,293	Frank Higgins Trade High School.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
29	6,289	Austin High School.....	Chicago, Ill.
30	6,250	Haaren High School.....	New York, N. Y.
31	5,937	Jamaica High School.....	Jamaica (N. Y. City), N. Y.
32	5,919	Carl Schurz High School.....	Chicago, Ill.
33	5,850	Washington Irving High School.....	New York, N. Y.
34	5,822	J. Sterling Morton High School.....	Cicero, Ill.
35	5,623	Seward Park High School.....	New York, N. Y.
36	5,525	West Philadelphia High School.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
37	5,463	George Washington High School.....	New York, N. Y.
38	5,421	Morris High School.....	Do.
39	5,408	Harlem Evening High School.....	Do.
40	5,309	Crane Technical High School.....	Chicago, Ill.
41	5,248	Bay Ridge High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
42	5,177	Manual Training High School.....	Do.
43	5,121	Olney High School.....	Philadelphia, Pa.
44	5,120	Boys High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
45	5,065	Evening High School.....	Glendale, Calif.
46	5,075	Union High School.....	Phoenix, Ariz.
47	5,068	Stuyvesant High School.....	New York, N. Y.
48	5,034	Girls High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
49	5,019	Central High School.....	Tulsa, Okla.
50	5,017	Grover Cleveland High School.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.

TABLE 24.—Students in certain studies in public high schools, 1890-1934

Subject	1890		1895		1900		1905		1910		1915		1922		1928		1934	
	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total	Stu- dents	Per- cent of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Total number of students in schools reporting studies	292,943		350,999		519,251		679,709		739,143		1,165,495		2,155,469		2,896,839		4,490,514	
Rhetoric	50,411		112,205	32.05	190,903	38.48	320,805	48.54	422,051	57.10	680,871	58.42	1,003,928	78.59	2,006,633	93.09	4,071,094	90.54
English literature	11,858		153,950	43.97	262,767	50.61	341,248	50.21	421,980	57.09	650,613	55.82	993,080	27.52	636,952	21.99	721,320	16.04
Latin	11,858		22,813	6.52	40,395	7.78	62,120	9.14	73,161	9.90	102,310	8.80	333,162	15.46	406,012	14.02	488,710	10.87
French	21,338		39,901	11.40	74,408	14.33	137,601	20.25	175,083	23.69	281,204	24.39	13,918	0.65	53,250	1.84	106,672	2.37
German																		
Spanish																		
Italian																		
Algebra	92,150		180,948	54.27	292,287	56.29	300,803	57.51	420,207	66.85	569,215	48.84	865,515	40.15	1,020,323	35.22	1,307,210	30.41
Geometry	43,294		88,702	25.31	142,255	27.39	191,193	28.10	228,170	30.87	300,983	26.55	488,825	22.68	573,673	19.80	767,171	17.06
Arithmetic																		
Trigonometry																		
Astronomy																		
Physics	46,184		8,808	2.53	9,915	1.91	11,631	1.71	13,812	1.87	17,220	1.48	32,030	1.53	26,855	1.27	59,834	1.33
Chemistry	20,543		79,720	22.77	98,846	19.04	106,430	15.66	107,988	14.61	165,854	14.23	192,390	8.93	198,402	6.85	281,978	6.27
Physical geography			32,020	9.15	40,084	7.72	45,080	6.76	50,923	6.89	80,031	7.38	150,413	7.40	204,091	7.07	339,769	7.56
Zoology			83,042	23.89	121,335	23.37	146,275	21.52	142,948	19.34	169,911	14.58	92,146	4.28	76,759	2.65	71,395	1.59
Botany																		
Biography																		
Geology																		
Physiology																		
Hygiene and sanitation																		
General science																		
American history																		
English history																		
Ancient history																		
Medieval and modern history																		
World history																		
Civil government																		
Community government																		

Sociology	50,572	7.80	22,117	2.06	111,318	2.48
Economics	103,510	4.80	147,015	5.08	221,514	4.93
Problems of democracy			30,290	1.03	155,511	3.36
Agriculture			106,085	3.66	159,752	3.55
Home economics			477,133	16.48	750,907	16.72
Industrial subjects			384,584	13.28	630,123	14.01
Bookkeeping			309,138	10.67	442,938	9.85
Shorthand			251,631	8.69	404,237	8.99
Typewriting			439,339	15.17	749,315	16.66
Commercial arithmetic			291,287	6.95	229,688	4.91
Commercial law			76,434	2.64	114,342	3.21
Commercial geography			140,216	4.81	178,408	3.97
Commercial history			5,321	.18	8,614	.19
Penmanship			21,647	.75	11,665	.26
Office practice			40,848	1.41	72,072	1.60
Elementary business training			86,629	2.99	275,338	6.12
Drawing and art			539,379	18.62	689,394	15.33
Music			753,245	26.04	1,198,732	25.54
Physical education			435,390	15.03	2,277,775	50.69

¹ Beginning with 1910 the percentage of students in each study is based upon the number of students in the schools reporting studies. In previous years the percentages were based upon the total number of students in all schools.

Private Secondary Schools

From data available from various sources it is estimated that in 1937-38 there were 446,833 pupils enrolled in 3,327 schools, employing 27,964 teachers.

The latest data available on the number of schools reporting, number of teachers, and enrollment, classified according to religious affiliation are for 1933 (table 25).

TABLE 25.—Number of private high schools reporting, number of instructors, and enrollment, classified according to religious affiliation or control of schools, 1932-33

Religious denomination	Number of schools reporting	Instructors		Enrollment	
		Men	Women	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baptist.....	39	163	10	2,110	1,564
Brethren.....	4	11	12	105	123
Christian.....	1		14		170
Christian Reformed.....	3	18	6	223	324
Christian Science.....	3	8	5	35	16
Church of New Jerusalem.....	1		9		29
Congregational.....	20	68	76	845	956
Disciples of Christ.....	3	11	11	131	196
Episcopal.....	90	459	432	4,509	2,394
Evangelical Free Church.....	1	1	2	34	38
Friends.....	22	132	134	1,280	1,210
Jewish.....	2	26	2	348	
Lutheran.....	35	120	43	1,166	915
Mennonite.....	2	3		17	26
Methodist Episcopal.....	28	130	143	1,491	1,666
Methodist Episcopal, South.....	6	16	25	186	131
Moravian.....	2	5	16	17	71
Nazarene.....	3	8	9	67	86
Pillar of Fire.....	1	2	4	19	15
Presbyterian.....	48	169	222	2,494	2,040
Reformed Church.....	7	83	4	738	128
Roman Catholic.....	1,715	3,090	8,165	84,840	112,872
Seventh-day Adventist.....	72	172	116	1,598	1,748
Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant.....	1	6	3	54	82
Unitarian.....	1	7		69	
Universalist.....	1		11		61
Other denominations.....	2	7	14	161	169
Nonsectarian.....	522	2,757	2,502	29,273	21,991
Total (continental United States and outlying parts).....	2,635	7,467	12,060	131,852	148,374

Higher Education

Comparable data for all higher education combined are available biennially since 1932 (table 26).

TABLE 26.—*Historical summary for higher education, 1932-38*
(continental United States)

Item	1931-32	1933-34	1935-36	1937-38
1	2	3	4	5
Number of institutions on mailing list		1,460	1,605	1,773
I. Faculty, students, and degrees:				
Number reporting faculty, students, and degrees	1,460	1,418	1,628	1,690
A. Faculty (reduced to full-time basis):				
1. Men	71,680	71,592	78,316	87,990
2. Women	29,109	28,343	31,909	35,687
Total	100,789	99,935	110,225	123,677
B. Resident college enrollment:				
1. Regular session:				
(a) Men	667,181	615,720	709,672	803,893
(b) Women	486,936	439,640	498,555	547,012
Total	1,154,117	1,055,360	1,208,227	1,350,905
2. Summer session:				
(a) Men	148,017	119,496	135,752	158,794
(b) Women	266,243	184,268	234,274	271,070
Total	414,260	303,754	370,026	429,864
3. Third week of fall term (men and women)	839,741	765,661	1,077,484	1,219,867
4. Freshmen (first year of college work), men and women	336,997	307,690	366,734	367,983
5. Arts and sciences:				
(a) Undergraduate:				
(1) Men	296,495	283,189	328,729	374,147
(2) Women	235,517	227,430	272,973	315,143
Total	532,012	510,619	601,702	689,290
(b) Graduate:				
(1) Men	25,947	23,292	24,356	29,065
(2) Women	16,711	15,404	16,992	19,852
Total	42,658	38,696	41,348	48,917
6. Professional schools:				
(a) Undergraduate:				
(1) Men	302,375	282,995	336,763	381,203
(2) Women	193,158	170,107	190,459	199,941
Total	495,533	453,102	527,222	581,144
(b) Graduate:				
(1) Men	24,961	21,885	24,211	26,789
(2) Women	10,501	10,251	14,012	15,095
Total	35,462	32,136	38,223	41,884
C. Degrees:				
1. Baccalaureate and first professional:				
(a) Men	83,271	82,341	86,067	97,678
(b) Women	54,792	53,815	57,058	67,265
Total	138,063	136,156	143,125	164,943

¹Totals for schools reporting these items.

²Estimated for schools not reporting these items.

TABLE 26.—*Historical summary for higher education, 1932-38*
(continental United States)—Continued

Item	1931-32	1933-34	1935-36	1937-38
1	2	3	4	5
I. Faculty, students, and degrees—Con.				
C. Degrees—Continued.				
2. Master's, including advanced engineering:				
(a) Men.....	12,210	11,516	11,503	13,444
(b) Women.....	7,157	6,777	6,799	8,228
Total	19,367	18,293	18,302	21,672
3. Doctor's:				
(a) Men.....	2,247	2,456	2,370	2,507
(b) Women.....	407	374	400	43
Total	2,654	2,830	2,770	2,550
4. Honorary (men and women)	1,167	1,280	1,347	1,50
II. Receipts:				
Number reporting receipts.....	1,380	1,357	1,541	1,58
A. Receipts for educational and general purposes:				
1. Student fees.....	\$150,649,047	\$138,257,350	\$158,134,025	\$178,996,228
2. Endowment income.....	60,902,567	55,533,447	60,090,075	70,654,211
3. Federal Government.....		19,826,685	43,233,704	29,344,723
4. State and local governments:				
(a) State.....	174,663,239			140,959,123
(b) County, city, district.....		117,551,114	119,585,147	22,090,702
5. Private gifts and grants.....	29,947,529	27,467,890	37,115,240	36,908,257
6. Sales and services of organized activities.....	21,008,513	17,758,828	24,942,821	27,946,941
7. Other (miscellaneous) receipts.....	14,825,938	12,330,113	26,954,992	15,207,631
B. Receipts for other noneducational purposes.....	10,997,781	9,653,266	(¹)	1
C. Receipts for increase of physical plant.....	56,256,818	41,802,871	(¹)	58,263,888
Total, A through C	519,251,432	440,181,534	491,105,551	580,371,901
D. Auxiliary enterprises and activities.....	103,268,891	87,983,321	106,479,162	130,523,094
E. Receipts for increase of permanent funds.....	47,676,822	27,477,968	47,038,548	49,583,426
III. Expenditures:				
Number reporting expenditures.....	1,357	1,327	1,540	1,586
A. Educational and general expenditures:				
1. General administration and expense.....	\$47,231,796	\$43,154,673	\$48,069,292	\$56,406,850
2. Resident instruction:				
(a) Colleges, schools, and departments.....	232,645,009	203,331,619	225,143,586	253,006,386
(b) Related activities.....	21,297,061	14,154,858	20,240,598	24,031,154
3. Organized research.....	21,977,741	17,063,890	22,090,800	25,212,977
4. Libraries.....	\$11,379,044	\$13,387,323	\$15,530,878	\$17,588,240
5. Physical plant operation and maintenance.....	56,796,812	51,046,180	56,901,592	62,737,655
Subtotal	391,327,463	342,138,513	387,876,746	438,982,264
6. Extension.....	24,066,441	20,020,217	29,426,534	34,189,063
Total itemized expenditures	415,393,904	362,158,730	417,303,280	473,171,327
7. Unitemized expenditures.....	5,238,649	7,502,347	2,579,553	2,020,311
Total educational and general expenditures	420,632,553	369,661,077	419,882,833	475,191,638
B. Auxiliary enterprises and activities.....	90,897,297	78,730,428	95,331,995	115,619,721
C. Other noneducational expenditures.....	24,993,022	20,937,898	26,175,774	23,573,786
D. Capital outlay:				
1. Buildings and grounds.....	83,272,416	22,364,868	39,605,904	58,523,210
2. Equipment.....	15,017,563	7,138,064	7,763,503	11,942,452
Total capital outlay	98,290,979	29,502,932	47,369,407	70,465,662

¹Included under section A.

TABLE 26.—*Historical summary for higher education, 1932-38*
(continental United States)—Continued

Item	1931-32	1933-34	1935-36	1937-38
1	2	3	4	5
IV. Property:				
Number reporting property.....	993	1,269	1,362	1,434
A. Number of bound volumes in libraries.....	52,919,063	57,917,812	62,858,078	(*)
B. Value of physical property:				
1. Grounds.....	\$331,293,862	\$302,929,591	\$334,085,387	\$308,420,323
2. Buildings.....	1,527,500,856	1,584,766,902	1,636,722,004	1,781,024,833
3. Equipment.....	348,499,859	365,180,972	388,611,098	423,892,820
4. Unexpended plant funds.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	42,736,595
Total physical property.....	2,207,294,577	2,252,877,465	2,359,418,489	2,554,074,571
Dormitories (included in buildings).....	(*)	221,469,952	277,903,905	315,755,362
C. Permanent funds:				
1. Endowment funds.....	1,472,348,965	1,472,946,354	1,553,610,393	1,632,620,181
2. Annuity funds.....	(*)	43,756,819	42,028,871	43,782,400
3. Loan funds.....	91,058,165	23,024,392	27,465,736	25,438,555
Total funds.....	(*)	1,539,727,565	1,623,105,000	1,701,841,136
Total, property and funds.....	(*)	3,792,605,030	3,982,523,489	4,255,915,707

(*) Data not collected.

(*) No comparable data.

Summer school enrollments in institutions of higher education reached an all-time peak in 1937 with an increase of more than 16 percent in the 2 years from 1935 to 1937, after having dropped in 1933 to almost as low as they were in 1923.

Although enrollments in extension and correspondence courses gained more than 17 percent during the biennium 1935-36 to 1937-38, they are still below the peak reached in 1927-28.

Summer school enrollments in institutions of higher education from 1914 to 1937, and enrollments in extension and correspondence, excluding very short courses and lectures only, are given for 1917-18 to 1937-38 in table 27. The enrollments in extension and correspondence work previous to 1932 include an unknown number of noncollegiate students who cannot be segregated as in recent years.

TABLE 27.—*Number of students taking summer session and extension and correspondence work in institutions of higher education, 1915-38*

Year	Summer session	Extension and correspondence	Year	Summer session	Extension and correspondence
1	2	3	1	2	3
1914-15.....	83,234		1927-28.....	382,776	360,246
1915-16.....	89,438		1929-30.....	388,006	354,133
1917-18.....	78,059	50,314	1931-32.....	414,260	265,265
1919-20.....	132,849	101,662	1933-34.....	303,754	208,507
1921-22.....	220,311	155,163	1935-36.....	370,026	251,469
1923-24.....	278,125	194,147	1937-38.....	429,864	295,351
1925-26.....	340,461	324,819			

1 174,921 noncollegiate students omitted.

2 45,484 noncollegiate students omitted.

3 46,452 noncollegiate students omitted.

4 75,822 noncollegiate students omitted.

The number of junior colleges reporting to the U. S. Office of Education increased more than 9 percent during the biennium 1936-38, while the enrollments increased almost 19 percent, showing that the size of individual junior colleges is increasing. The Office does not request reports from junior colleges offering less than 2 years' work or from nonaccredited institutions having fewer than 50 college students. The total number of institutions offering junior college work, including those offering 1 year's work only, is 556 as given in the *Junior College Journal* for January 1939. This is greater than the number shown in table 28, but even this smaller number shows an increase of almost 1,000 percent in the number reporting from 1917-18 to 1937-38.

TABLE 28.—Number of junior colleges and their enrollment, 1918-38

Year	All schools reporting		Publicly controlled		Privately controlled	
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1917-18.....	46	4,504	14	1,367	32	3,137
1919-20.....	52	8,102	10	2,940	42	5,162
1921-22.....	80	12,124	17	4,771	63	7,353
1923-24.....	132	20,559	39	9,240	93	11,319
1925-26.....	153	27,095	47	13,859	106	13,236
1927-28.....	249	44,855	114	28,437	134	16,418
1929-30.....	277	55,616	129	36,501	148	19,115
1931-32.....	342	85,063	159	58,887	183	26,176
1933-34.....	322	78,480	152	55,869	170	22,611
1935-36.....	415	102,453	187	70,557	228	31,896
1937-38.....	453	121,510	209	82,041	244	39,469

Source of Income

Income for public and private education (not including income from auxiliary enterprises and activities and for increase of permanent funds) increased 15.6 percent or slightly more than \$451,000,000, during the 1936-38 biennium and is accounted for as follows:

Income from—	Amount
Public funds.....	\$361,000,000
Student fees.....	21,000,000
Other local sources.....	69,000,000

With rather constant increases from 1934 to 1938, the income for education for 1938 (including income from auxiliary enterprises and activities and for permanent funds since it cannot be excluded in 1930) exceeded the 1930 level by \$59,656,606.

TABLE 29. Source of income, 1937-38

Schools	Public treasury					Student fees for educational purposes	Gifts	Other local sources	Total
	Federal	State	County, city, or district	Total					
Public:									
Elementary and secondary school system	226,835,473	3856,506,000	\$1,409,105,873	\$2,492,297,406					
Higher education	41,110,279	154,187,946	23,981,338	219,279,563		\$46,961,517	\$300,265	\$28,194,500	\$2,492,697,671
Residential schools for the blind, deaf, mentally deficient, and delinquent		43,194,815		43,194,815		(1)	(1)	524,542	301,747,634
Total public	277,945,752	433,978,821	1,433,167,211	2,745,771,784		46,961,517	7,812,223	28,719,042	2,839,064,662
Private:									
Elementary and secondary schools									
Higher education	2,932,231	7,576,879	204,508	10,713,704		132,034,711	50,251,404	215,852,865	215,852,865
Residential schools for the blind, deaf, mentally deficient, and delinquent		3,819,402		3,819,402		(1)	(1)	85,614,368	278,624,271
Total private	2,932,231	11,396,281	204,508	14,533,110		132,034,711	50,251,404	2,964,431	6,363,833
Grand total	79,877,983	445,375,102	1,433,351,709	2,760,304,894		179,996,228	57,873,627	332,750,972	3,339,925,631

¹ Does not include \$51,009,143 for auxiliary enterprises or \$8,161,755 for increase of permanent funds, including gifts for this purpose.

² Does not include \$79,513,951 for auxiliary enterprises or \$41,921,665 for increase of permanent funds, including gifts and grants for this purpose.

³ Not reported separately.

⁴ All sources included in estimate in column 8.

⁵ Does not include \$79,513,951 for auxiliary enterprises or \$41,921,665 for increase of permanent funds, including gifts and grants for this purpose.

Roughly, 97 percent of the income for public education (table 29) came from the public treasury: 2 percent, Federal; 30 percent, State; and 65 percent, county, city, or district; the same as for 1935-36. For private education, although not all income can be included since some private schools refuse to report financial data and others are not included in our survey, less than 3 percent came from public funds: 0.59 percent, Federal; 2.27 percent, State; and 0.04 percent, county, city, or district.

Of the entire income for public education, 97.07 percent was derived from public funds in 1937-38, 96.75 percent in 1935-36, and 96.62 percent in 1933-34, continuing the trend towards a greater proportion of support from public sources.

Within the public-school system, the trend of receipts from taxation and appropriation towards a greater proportion from the State also continued, increasing from 29.4 percent in 1935-36 to 29.8 percent in 1937-38 (table 30).

TABLE 30.—*Percentage analysis of receipts from taxation and appropriation for the public-school system, 1930-38*

Year	Source in percent		
	State	County	Local
1	2	3	4
1930	16.7	10.6	72.7
1932	19.5	8.8	71.7
1934	23.4	9.4	67.2
1936	29.4	7.1	63.5
1938	29.8	6.5	63.7

Expenditures for Public and Private Education

The 13.7 percent increase in expenditures during the 1936-38 biennium over the former biennium corresponds closely with the 15.6 percent increase in income during the same period. It should be remembered that the expenditures shown in table 31 are not complete, in that private vocational and trade schools, private schools of art, music, dancing, and dramatics, private Bible schools, and independent training schools for nurses (all non-degree-granting institutions) do not report expenditures.

Although expenditures for private education increased 16.0 percent during the 1936-38 biennium, as compared with a 13.3 percent increase in expenditures for public education, the private school expenditures were still \$41,000,000 below the level of 1931-32.

The elementary schools spent approximately \$1,485,000,000; the high schools, \$964,000,000; and the institutions of higher education.

\$546,000,000; not including public and private residential schools for exceptional children and Federal Government schools for Indians.

The \$3,000,000,000 spent on education not only pays for the full-time education of approximately one-fourth of the total population, but provides direct employment for approximately 1,560,000 different individuals in the administration of the schools, the instruction of the students, the care and repair of buildings, and in the auxiliary services such as transportation, health service, etc. In addition, it purchases the buildings, supplies, and equipment which have provided employment to many people in many occupations.

In 1937-38 the cost of educating the 26,826,211 persons in public institutions was equal to 8.43 cents a day for each adult 21 years of age and over in the United States. The education of the 3,403,070 persons in private schools for which expenditures have been estimated would add 1.61 cents a day for each adult. Therefore, 10.04 cents a day for each person of voting age in the United States would pay the entire bill for education in 1937-38. This would amount to an annual cost per adult of \$30.76 for public education and of \$5.89 for private education, a total of \$36.65, compared with \$34.84 for 1935-36, \$30.51 for 1933-34, \$40.05 for 1931-32, and \$44.34 for 1929-30.

The most complete figures available on expenditures for the public elementary and secondary schools and for publicly controlled institutions of higher education since 1900 are given in table 32.

TABLE 31.—*Expenditures for schools reporting, 1937-38 (includes capital outlay)*

Schools	Public	Private	Total
1	2	3	4
Elementary schools (including kindergartens)	\$1,333,376,527	¹ \$151,288,688	\$1,484,665,215
High schools and academies	899,733,527	¹ 64,564,177	964,297,704
Universities, colleges, and professional schools (including preparatory departments) ²	234,384,917	263,552,944	497,937,861
Teachers' colleges and normal schools ³	45,447,844	2,271,595	47,719,439
Schools for delinquents ⁴	2,103,052	³ 224,326	2,327,378
Schools for the deaf ⁴	870,190	1,992,321	2,862,511
Schools for the blind ⁴	1,020,706	⁴ 352,218	1,372,924
Schools for the mentally deficient ⁴	3,683,919	⁴ 283,318	3,967,237
Government schools for Indians ⁴	8,923,814		8,923,814
Total expenditures (continental United States)	2,529,544,496	494,529,587	3,024,074,083
Federal Government schools for natives of Alaska	616,220		616,220
Territorial public schools in Alaska	780,177		780,177

¹ Estimated.

² Does not include \$39,327,572 public, \$67,288,292 private, and \$106,615,864 total expenditures for auxiliary enterprises and activities, and \$3,229,527 public, \$19,917,107 private, and \$23,146,634 total for other non-educational expenditures.

³ Does not include \$8,605,295 public, \$398,562 private, and \$9,003,857 total expenditures for auxiliary enterprises and activities, and \$313,551 public, \$113,601 private, and \$427,152 total for other noneducational expenditures.

⁴ 1934 data for State and private residential schools; city public schools not included.

⁵ Includes expenditures for instructional purposes and capital outlay for schools reporting these items. Not including amount spent for tuition in public schools—\$650,712.

TABLE 32.—Total expenditures for public education (including capital outlay and auxiliary agencies and activities), 1900-1938

Year	Elementary and secondary	Higher education	Year	Elementary and secondary	Higher education
1	2	3	1	2	3
1900	\$214,964,618	¹ \$11,333,453	1920	\$1,036,151,209	¹ \$115,596,907
1902	238,262,299	¹ 14,461,511	1922	1,580,671,296	¹ 164,309,431
1904	273,216,227	¹ 17,219,065	1924	1,820,743,936	¹ 192,461,107
1906	307,765,659	¹ 20,633,799	1926	2,026,306,190	¹ 228,943,137
1908	371,344,410	¹ 28,019,122	1928	2,184,336,638	¹ 264,046,579
1910	426,250,434	¹ 32,646,569	1930	2,316,790,384	288,908,507
1912	482,886,793	¹ 39,523,478	1932	2,174,650,555	282,334,567
1914	555,677,146	¹ 54,598,514	1934	1,720,105,229	220,028,024
1916	640,717,053	¹ 61,510,989	1936	1,968,898,198	285,143,851
1918	763,678,089	¹ 84,204,168	1938	2,233,110,054	331,306,707

Does not include public institutions not classified as land grant colleges or normal schools. Receipts used for expenditures.

² Receipts used for expenditures for universities and colleges.

³ Receipts used for all institutions.

Federal Expenditures for Education

It is practically impossible to present a complete picture of Federal expenditures for education, even omitting emergency funds, because it is so difficult to decide what may and what may not be considered "education," and to separate money for education from amounts which also cover other fields. Table 33 shows the most definite and available figures, whether direct expenditures by the Federal Government or appropriations to States, etc., for expenditures for educational purposes.

TABLE 33.—Amount of Federal funds authorized or expended for educational purposes, 1937-38

Nonemergency funds:

U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency:

For Administration, research, and service by the Federal office in Washington, D. C. ¹	Amount \$888,960
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Apportionment to the States and Territories for vocational education and rehabilitation (total)	52,122,101
---	------------

1. To land-grant colleges (subtotal)	28,363,123
--------------------------------------	------------

(a) For instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts, etc. ²	4,530,000
--	-----------

(b) For agricultural extension service ³	17,540,623
---	------------

(c) For agricultural experimental stations ⁴	6,292,500
---	-----------

¹ Includes administration of CCC educational program.

² Administered by the U. S. Office of Education.

³ Administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

⁴ Administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and includes cost of administration, research, and service of the staff in Washington, D. C., and of the printing of official experiment station documents.

TABLE 33.—*Amount of Federal funds authorized or expended for educational purposes, 1937-38—Continued*

Nonemergency funds—Continued.

Apportionment to the States, etc.—Continued.

2. For vocational education at secondary level ² 5	21, 775, 978
(a) For training of teachers	2, 168, 859
(b) For agricultural education	7, 126, 054
(c) For trade and industrial education ⁶	7, 178, 240
(d) For home-economics education	4, 048, 825
(e) For distributive occupations	1, 254, 000
3. For vocational rehabilitation ⁷	1, 983, 000
U. S. Office of Indian Affairs	10, 048, 525
Federal oil and mineral royalties ⁷	2, 637, 037
National forest funds ⁸	1, 214, 547
United States Military Academy ⁹	3, 121, 270
United States Naval Academy ⁹	2, 023, 282
State marine schools ¹⁰	220, 000
Public schools in Panama Canal Zone	455, 247
Howard University	700, 000
National Training School for Boys	247, 830
Columbia Institution for the Deaf	145, 000
Public schools of the District of Columbia	1, 591, 439
Emergency funds:	
College and high-school student aid (National Youth Administration)	19, 091, 039
Education program (Works Progress Administration)	34, 529, 036
School building (Public Works Administration)	115, 063, 521

² The amount indicated is the maximum amount authorized for apportionment to the several States and Territories. In case a balance remains from a preceding year's apportionment in any State, the apportionment to the State is reduced accordingly.

³ A certain part of this sum may be used for home-economics education.

⁴ This amount represents 37½ percent of receipts from Mineral Leasing Act, which is paid to the various States receiving such funds, for roads or schools.

⁵ 5 percent of the current national forest receipts, chiefly from timber and grazing rights, is paid to the States for public roads and schools of the counties in which the forests are situated.

⁶ Funds are provided annually by the Federal Government for the educational training of cadets in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point and the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. Such provision is authorized each year by Congress as a part of the annual appropriation acts for the War and Navy Departments. The pay of cadets at the Military Academy is included but the pay of midshipmen at the Naval Academy is not included, since it is considered as a part of the pay of the regular personnel of the Navy.

⁷ To reimburse the States of California, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania for expenses incurred in maintenance and support of their marine schools, \$25,000 each; in addition, the use of \$120,000 was authorized for the maintenance and repair of ships loaned to the schools by the U. S. Navy in 1938.

Value of Property and Endowments

Although partially estimated and not always reported on the same basis, the major educational systems and institutions in the United States reported an investment of \$10,700,000,000 in land, buildings, and equipment, including unexpended plant funds, in 1937-38 (table 34). This was an increase in value of \$581,000,000, or

5.7 percent, in the 1936-38 biennium. Endowments and other non-expendable funds were reported as \$2,749,000,000, including State debts to public-school permanent funds and the value of unsold school land belonging to the permanent school fund. On this new basis, there was an increase of 7.3 percent, \$186,560,000, from 1933-34 to 1935-36. The increase from 1933-34 to 1935-36 was 6.2 percent, or \$148,625,000.

TABLE 34.—*Estimated value of property and endowments, 1937-38*

Schools	Land, build- ings, and equipment	Endowments and other non- expendable funds	Total
1	2	3	4
Public elementary and secondary schools	\$7,115,377,402	¹ \$875,765,151	\$7,991,142,553
Private elementary schools	² 375,000,000	³ 2,780,128	377,780,128
Private secondary schools	¹ 650,000,000	¹ 148,337,439	798,337,439
Institutions of higher education:			
Public	1,096,976,089	214,379,404	1,311,355,493
Private	1,459,098,482	1,507,461,732	2,966,560,214
Total	10,696,451,973	2,748,723,854	13,445,175,827

¹ Includes permanent school funds, State debts to permanent school funds, and value of unsold school lands. (Not comparable with figures used in previous years.)

² 1934 estimate.

³ 1933 data.

TABLE 35.—Public-school library statistics for 4 groups of city school systems and schools under administration of county superintendents, 1934-35

Item	1	Groups I, II, III, and IV				County		Total
		Group I (cities of 100,000 population and more)	Group II (cities of 30,000 to 99,999 population)	Group III (cities of 10,000 to 29,999 population)	Group IV (cities of 2,500 to 9,999 population)	County (rural only)	County unit (urban and rural)	
School systems								
Number sent to								
Usable replies	90	220	647	1,044	2,901	3,180	246	6,327
Percent replying	62	151	451	1,433	2,097	951	82	3,130
Schools in systems	68.89	68.64	69.71	73.71	72.29	29.91	33.33	49.47
Number sent to								
Number reported in usable replies ¹	11,759	5,453	6,955	9,283	33,450	227,500		290,950
Percent replying	5.247	2.535	3.713	6.830	17.325	60.835	4.302	72.480
Served by centralized libraries	44.62	46.49	53.39	62.80	51.79	24.24		27.78
Number ¹	1,918	1,242	1,578	2,945	7,073	22,656	1,797	32,128
Percent	36.42	47.97	41.86	49.15	43.45	41.84	39.71	42.11
Served by classroom collections								
Number	2,555	932	1,763	2,376	7,626	23,812	2,029	33,467
Percent	49.94	38.21	48.77	44.22	46.10	52.41	49.25	50.63
Served by either centralized libraries or classroom collections	86.36	86.18	90.63	93.37	89.55	94.25	88.96	92.74
Enrollment								
In all systems								
Reported in usable replies	6,321,194	2,097,854	2,222,797	2,437,299	13,049,144	13,385,049		26,434,193
Percent replying	4.221,093	1,371,990	1,452,186	1,752,183	8,826,452	3,231,324	443,241	12,501,017
Served by centralized libraries	69.76	65.35	69.68	71.89	67.64	27.45		47.29
Percent served	2,340,739	887,622	887,596	1,073,691	5,189,648	1,775,010	245,016	7,209,674
Total number of volumes in centralized libraries (approximate)	5,185,750	2,978,000	3,131,250	4,895,500	16,190,500	10,991,750	1,104,000	28,346,250
Average size of centralized libraries (in volumes)	2,781	2,545	2,097	1,857	2,254	578	711	1,018
Median size of centralized libraries (in volumes)	1,698	1,622	1,008	943	1,377	333	350	407
Average number of volumes owned per child served by centralized libraries	2.22	3.36	3.53	4.56	3.12	6.19	4.75	3.93
Total income for libraries	279.61	183.49	153.77	137.46	182.67	26.76	48.99	68.30
Number of systems reporting								
Amount	54	137	396	1,207	1,794	705	69	2,598
Average per system	\$2,448,017	\$1,104,514	\$1,038,762	\$1,252,601	\$5,843,891	\$913,109	\$150,790	\$8,007,793
Average per pupil enrolled	45.333	8.062	2,623	1,038	3,257	1,295	2,185	2,680
Total expenditure for libraries	0.64	0.88	0.81	0.84	0.74	0.38	0.40	0.65
Number of systems reporting								
Amount	54	137	396	1,207	1,794	705	69	2,598
Average per system	\$2,504,496	\$1,087,730	\$1,025,518	\$1,222,915	\$5,840,589	\$880,330	\$147,332	\$8,808,251
Average per pupil enrolled	46.378	7.979	2,560	1,013	3,259	1,249	2,135	2,675
	0.66	0.85	0.80	0.82	0.74	0.36	0.39	0.64

¹ In arriving at the total number of schools in the United States a junior high school housed in the same building with an elementary school was counted as a separate school. Likewise a regular high school housed with an elementary school was counted as a separate school.

School Survival Rates

Of each 1,000 pupils in the fifth grade in 1930-31, approximately 417 graduated from high school in 1938. This is 39 more than were surviving through graduation 2 years earlier and 147 more than 7 years earlier in the class that graduated in 1931. In the 7 years from 1931 to 1938 the survival rate through high school increased from 27 percent to 42 percent. These data are shown in table 36.

Of 1,000 pupils in the first year of high school in 1934-35, approximately 541 graduated in 1938. Of 1,000 in the first year of high school in 1927-28, only 465 graduated in 1931. These data are shown in table 37.

TABLE 36.—*Survival, by grades, per 1,000 pupils enrolled in the fifth grade in the years indicated*

Grade or year	Number surviving per 1,000 pupils in the fifth grade in—							
	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Elementary:								
Fifth ¹	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sixth	893	911	911	919	928	939	954	94
Seventh	782	798	815	824	834	847	861	87
Eighth	719	741	745	754	779	805	825	83
High school:								
I	582	612	642	677	714	736	760	7
II	441	470	509	552	588	624	647	62
III	347	384	421	453	485	498	512	45
IV	310	344	370	400	415	432	454	46
Graduates	270	302	316	333	345	378	403	47
Year of graduation	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
College								
I	122	118	112	129				
Graduates	51	53	57	60				
Year of graduation	1935	1936	1937	1938				

¹ Fourth grade in 11-grade system; fifth grade in 12-grade system.

TABLE 37.—*Survival by grades per 1,000 pupils enrolled in the first year of high school in the years indicated*

High-school year	Number surviving per 1,000 pupils in first year of high school and year entering and graduating from high school							
	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
II	758	768	793	815	823	848	852	847
III	506	627	656	669	680	677	674	687
IV	533	562	577	591	582	586	597	601
Graduates	465	495	492	492	498	513	531	541
Year of graduation	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938

In the class graduated from college in 1918, there were 23 remaining of each 1,000 pupils enrolled in the fifth grade in 1906-7. Twenty years later, 1938, 60 of each 1,000 enrolled in the fifth grade in 1926-27 survived (table 38). The survival rates from various grades through college graduation are shown in table 39.

TABLE 38.—*Survival, through college, per 1,000 pupils enrolled in the fifth grade in the years indicated*

Education	Number surviving per 1,000 pupils in the fifth grade in—							
	1906-07	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fifth grade	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
High school graduation	139	241	245	252	270	302	316	333
College graduation	23	56	53	52	51	53	57	60
at college graduation	1918	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938

Fifth grade in 11-grade system, fifth grade in 12-grade system

TABLE 39.—*Survival through college per 1,000 enrolled in various grades*

Level	Number per thousand surviving to graduate from college in—	
	1935	1938
1	2	3
Fifth grade		
First year of high school	51	60
First year of college	98	89
	418	467

The figures in table 39, expressed in percentages, mean that 6 percent of those who entered the fifth grade in 1926 were graduated from college in 1938, 9 percent of those who entered the first year of high school in 1930 were graduated from college in 1938, and 47 percent of those who entered college in 1934 were graduated in 1938.

From the data given in table 36, it is possible to calculate the number who survive from any grade to any other grade by finding the percentage the latter grade is of the former (dividing the latter grade by the former).

Estimated Education of the Population

It is estimated that in 1938 there were in the United States about 2,775,500 living college graduates. There were also 13,575,000 living high-school graduates who had not also been graduated from college. Of these, approximately 4,075,500 were under 21 years of age, having been graduated from high school before they were 18 years of age in

1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938. This leaves 9,499,500 high-school graduates 21 years of age and over. There were, therefore, in the adult population in 1938 about 34 college graduates and 115 high-school graduates per 1,000 adults, or 149 who had completed high school or college.

Even with the death annually of many people who have had little education and the coming of age 21 of a group a little less than half of whom have been graduated from high school, the median education of adults for the country as a whole is still probably only completion of the elementary school.